

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1844.

THE DISUNIONISTS—AGAIN.

In presenting extracts in yesterday's paper from the resolutions of various Polk meetings in South Carolina, we accidentally omitted the preamble to the Barnwell meeting, without which the treasonable purpose of the resolution proposing the convention at Nashville is not so apparent. The preamble contains the following passage, which clearly hints that disunion is to take place if annexation is not effected:

"We believe that the very existence itself of this blood-bought and blood-cemented Union will be determined by it."

The Edgefield, Sumter, and Beaufort resolutions were more explicit, and present the issue in so many words.

We have further information from South Carolina of a meeting in Union District, at which resolutions of similar purport were adopted. In order that our readers may be advised of the progress which the disunion spirit makes, we subjoin extracts from the proceedings.

At a meeting in Union District, on the 3d inst., a preamble was adopted, in which we find the following sentiment openly avowed:

"Let it be said, once for all, that there are rights which we love better than we love the Union, and which we will not yield even to save it; and when called upon by the force of circumstances, which we believe are fast approaching, to make our election, our minds are made up as to the course to be pursued. We desire no political connexion with declared enemies to our peace. We neither daily nor doubt. We hold to our rights—give up the Union, and leave the consequences to God."

The same meeting passed the following among other resolutions:

"Be it, therefore, resolved, That the immediate annexation of Texas to the American Union is demanded by the highest considerations of national policy and national safety; and believing that if the Federal authorities should fail to ratify the treaty now pending before the Senate of the United States, Texas must rely on some other power for support—the question then becomes one of the greatest importance to the South; and no consideration, not even disunion itself, is sufficient to defeat the annexation."

Well has South Carolina supported the declaration of Colonel Benton, that the annexation project originated in a desire to dissolve this Union.

We shall continue to present such manifestations of the popular feeling in South Carolina as may reach us; but when the manufacturers and masters of that sentiment, Calhoun and McDuffie, are known to be inimical to the Union, and have spent their best days in efforts to dissolve it, no evidence was necessary to convince us of the state of feeling among the Polk party in South Carolina. It yet remains to be developed how far the project of disunion is participated in by the friends of Mr. Polk in other quarters. We are very sure that the feeling of attachment to the Union is extremely weak in the minds of all those who were mainly instrumental in his nomination, and who will support him cordially. They may have the discretion to say nothing of their alternative until their defeat comes; but nothing can be more apparent than that disunion is the settled purpose of the friends of James K. Polk as soon as it is ascertained that he cannot be made President.

We must not be understood as charging the Northern Loco-focos with a purpose to dissolve the Union when we speak of Mr. Polk's friends, because we have no idea that they belong to that category. They are merely the cowering menials—the "white slaves" of the Polk party—and have not a political principle or feeling in common with their masters. They are the miserable, pusillanimous, brow-beaten MAJORITY, whom a proud, haughty, domineering minority boasts its ability to control. Every honest, independent freeman in the country must despise the cowardly (not Christian) meekness of spirit which has been displayed by the Northern Loco-focos.

We shall not believe, until the most unquestionable evidence is furnished us, that the great body of Mr. Van Buren's friends, the masses of honest Loco-focos who preferred him for his principles, can be induced to support the candidate whom the poor-spirited majority of the Baltimore Convention meekly accepted from a haughty, dictatorial minority.

It may be difficult to account for the political pother of the majority of the Baltimore Convention. It may be impossible to imagine the means

that were used to inspire them with awe and reverence for the minority. That is no concern of ours. The result shows that some appliance was used with success in the accomplishment of that end. Since violence or force of any kind was out of the question, the anomaly can only be accounted for upon the hypothesis of the Washington Spectator, who argues, if he does not assert, the superior moral energy and weight of character possessed by the "chivalry" over their Northern allies. Be the cause what it may, however, the fact is so—the minority did rule the majority, although the independent and honest freemen of the country may find it difficult to account for. They would perhaps find it equally difficult to account for cowardice of any sort. A coward will shrink back and grow pale, where a brave man would see the truest wisdom and safety in maintaining his right. There is no accounting for cowardice, and there is no accounting for the sullen conduct of the majority in the Baltimore Loco-foco Convention.

THE GLOBE AND THE DISTRICT BANKS.

The Globe characterizes the crumb of Congressional favor thrown to the people of the District of Columbia at the last moment of the session, by the swelling title of a "recharter of the District banks, for certain purposes." And the editor of that paper takes occasion to say that he "rejoices at the result." It behooves us in justice to the helpless people of this District, to state the facts of the case for the information of the country. There are in the District of Columbia six banking institutions, all of whose charters expire on the 4th of July. The great majority of the people of the District think the banks, which have been well conducted, essential to their prosperity and welfare, and one would suppose that in a matter purely local, the wishes of the people of the District should govern the action of Congress. The Constitution confers upon Congress the supreme government of the District for national purposes; in order that the local authorities might not have power to interfere with, or interrupt the deliberations of that body, or the action of other departments of the Federal Government. It was never imagined that the power thus given would be used for the purpose of practising a system of petty tyranny upon the handful of people who surround the Federal Capitol. Every one can see that it can be a matter of no consequence to the Federal Government, whether the banking institutions exist in the District or not—the question is purely local, and the people affected by it should be allowed to determine it their own way. Why have not these anti-bank wiseacres abolished the system in their respective States? The banking system prevails in every State in the Union, and in general, to the greatest extent, in those subject to the misrule of Locofocoism. Is it not cruelly tyrannical, then, to experiment upon the people of this District—to test their crude theories at the expense of the welfare of a community disfranchised by the Constitution?

But the result which has afforded so much gratification to the editors of the Globe, has not been affected by the majority in Congress. A very small minority, (perhaps not more than thirty,) actuated by the disorganizing spirit of Locofocoism, by repeated motions to adjourn, calls for the yeas and nays, and other expedients; at the very last gasp of the session, compelled the large majority to accept of the bill which passed, as a substitute for a recharter. The bill is not an extension of the charter. It merely guarantees to the stockholders the privilege of suing and being sued, without conferring or intending to confer any benefit upon the community. By way of illustrating the patriotism of the Globe's anti-bank friends, we may mention that Mr. Hungerford of New York, whose scruples would not allow him to vote for a bank in the District of Columbia, is himself the president of a bank!

The editor of the Globe says that the last three years have constituted a period of greater prosperity than any other since he has known the city. But have we not had banks and bank money in abundance in that period? Does not the bank money of Maryland and Virginia circulate here, and will it not continue to circulate in greater abundance after the District bills are taken in? But the Globe says the reform should commence somewhere, and as well here as elsewhere. We think not. We think the "reform," as he terms the abolition of banking, should begin, if at all, in the States, where the voice of the people can be heard. We shall never believe that supreme power was conferred upon Congress over this district, in order to make it, like an hospital patient, a subject for the exercise of political quacks.

The prosperity of the District may be accounted for in many ways by those who have watched or participated in it; but the reason assigned by the Globe is the very last that any rational or reflecting man would give.

The course Congress has pursued in this matter will have the effect of producing the same state of things that existed in the District, and throughout the country generally, at the time of the general suspension of specie payments—that of flooding the District with a foreign depreciated paper currency; and there may be something in this, too, to cause the Globe to be "gratified at the result;" probably they may again be enabled to sell their specie drafts to brokers at a premium, and use the depreciated currency for their business purposes. Self-aggrandizement is the real essence of Locofocoism, and we should not be at all astonished if it is not one of the promptings of the Globe in the present case.

FLESH MARKS.

We wonder it has never occurred to the liar who fabricated the story about Mr. Clay's advocacy of white slavery, that he has put a Yankeeism into the mouth of a Southern. A Yankee would have expressed the idea by saying "we can not have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen;" but a Southern man would have said, "we can not consent." &c. We by no means intend to say that the Southern people speak, in general, with more propriety than the New Englanders, though they happen to do so in a case like the present. Each section of the country has its provincialisms in abundance. What we mean to say is, that the white slave lie is a Northern manufacture; the marks of which are more indelible than the prints upon her calicoes.

Mr. Benton, as will be remembered, denounced the friends of the Texas treaty on Saturday with great severity; and charged them with a deliberate design to dissolve the Union. An incident occurred upon the occasion which was omitted in our account of the proceedings. It is of too much interest to be lost.

Gen. Clinch, of Georgia, who happened to be in the Senate, could not resist the impulse to go up to the dauntless Senator, (Mr. Benton,) and grasping his hand, tell him that he should stand proudly by his side in defence of the Union.

Mr. Benton turned to John Quincy Adams, who had taken a seat behind him to listen to this debate, and taking his hand said, "Mr. Adams, you are passing off the stage, and I am passing away also; but while we live, we will stand by the Union!"

The Trenton (Tenn.) Journal says: "Our Whig friends, however much inclined towards their friends and brethren in Texas, and anxious to see them united to this Union, are well satisfied that the present is not the proper time to agitate the question, and that no advantage to it can grow out of an excited and injudicious controversy. When annexation can be had on honorable and peaceable terms, there will be no difference of opinion here."

The Albany Journal states a question of veracity, which is no uncommon thing now-a-days among the Locos: Benjamin F. Butler, the "last crust divider," solemnly assured the Baltimore Convention that the State of New York would go for Clay unless Mr. Van Buren was nominated. After Van was thrown overboard, the same pious gentleman pledged himself to the Convention that New York would give 20,000 majority for Polk! Did he try to gammon the Convention at Baltimore, or the meeting in the Park?

MORE BOLTING.—The Locofocos of Lyons, New York, held a meeting last week, and passed a series of resolutions declaring their determination not to support the Locofoco candidates, on the grounds of their opposition to the tariff, and their advocacy of the annexation of Texas. This is the prevailing sentiment of the country. Texas and free trade is too much for honest Locofocos to swallow.

MAINE.—A general mass meeting of the Whigs of Maine is to be held in Augusta on the 26th inst., to ratify the Baltimore nominations, and to nominate Electors, Governor, &c. All citizens in favor of the Whig American tariff, and of "the distinctive policy to be pursued by the next Administration," as set forth at the great National Convention at Baltimore, are invited.

MR. POLK IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner, noticing the nomination of Mr. James K. Polk as the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, takes occasion to make the following remarks, which we are satisfied are true to the letter:

"We now take leave to assure the Democracy of the North and East that if they imagined, by this preposterous nomination, to perplex, embarrass, or daunt the Whigs of Tennessee, who for ten years have made battle against their pestiferous principles and measures, they made a gross blunder. To our own political friends we say, if they indulge the slightest misgiving about the result in this State, they do the people of Tennessee great injustice. Tennessee will not recede from the position she took in the darkest hours in behalf of the Whig cause, and which she has maintained ever since. Her enlightened and devoted sons have coped with all the influences of the CHIEF HIMSELF, in his highest ascendancy, and have triumphed! This small satellite of his will be now obscured without an effort. He will die and give no sign!"

MR. CLAY.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 15th instant says:—

From numerous inquiries which are constantly being made of us from a distance, in regard to the health of our distinguished neighbor, we deem it proper to state that Mr. Clay a few days ago was unwell, but that he is now entirely recovered, and is in the enjoyment of his usual good health, and in the daily pursuit of his business avocations.

THE PROSPECT IN MISSOURI.—The following is from the St. Louis New Era, a paper entitled to the fullest confidence. It confirms our previously expressed opinions regarding that State: "The task of the Whigs in Missouri is to carry this State for the Whigs, and the prospect is that they will do it. If they will make the proper exertion, there is no such word as fail. During the recent convention we have had opportunities of meeting with candid, well-informed men from every part of the State, and they all concur in representing the state of public feeling and opinion to be highly favorable to the Whig cause. The Whig majorities will be largely increased in the Whig counties, the Locofoco majorities will be considerably reduced, and a number of counties will entirely change their position. The Locos are divided and dispirited, whilst the Whigs are united, full of hope, and ready for action."

GREAT WHIG MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, on Tuesday evening. The object was to receive in a warm and cordial manner, the Hon. Edward Joy Morris, the representative of the District, on his return from Washington. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Wm. Abbott, as President, assisted by thirteen Vice Presidents and six Secretaries. The Hon. Andrew Stewart, Senator Jarnagin, Hon. J. J. Hardin, and Hon. Alexander Ramsey, addressed the assembly upon the merits of the political topics of the day.

The meeting had expected to welcome home their immediate representative, the Hon. Edward Joy Morris, but he was detained by business in Baltimore. Mr. Stewart paid a high and deserved compliment to the ability, zeal, and untiring watchfulness of Mr. Morris over every interest of his constituents and Pennsylvania measures.

A resolution was offered and adopted, that the meeting reassemble on the next evening, at the same place, at 4 before 8 o'clock, to march in procession to the mass meeting to be held in front of the Exchange, when it was hoped Mr. Morris would be among the Speakers.

The utmost enthusiasm pervaded the meeting, and the staunch Whigs of the First District of Pennsylvania showed themselves ready for the contest on the grand issue presented; HENRY CLAY AND PROTECTION, OR JAMES K. POLK AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PRESENT TARIFF!

MORE HELP.—The Mercer County Whig has just been started at Mercer, Pennsylvania, by John B. Butler, to take the place of the Mercer Luminary, which has gone over to Political Abolition.

The Niles Courier is a new and good Whig paper just started in Berrien county, Michigan, by Stewart & Bassett. We learn from it that the Genesee County Democrat, hitherto Loco, has refused to support Polk and Texas, and come out for Clay and the tariff.

The citizens of St. Mary's county, Maryland, have determined to celebrate the approaching anniversary of National Independence at the Potomac Pavillion, Piney Point. Robert Ford, Esq., has been invited to deliver an oration on the occasion.

A CHANGE.—The New York American says: "Alas, for the instability of human greatness!—The Van Buren House, one of the favored grogeries of the party in Centre street, has already doffed its ancient sign, and now rejoices in the cognomen of the Polk House."

Marshall C. Halliday and James Britton Watson, two of the persons charged with participation in the robbery of Treasury notes from the New Orleans custom house, some time since, have been found guilty.

THE CROPS OF GEORGIA.—We learn (says the Milledgeville Journal) that the cotton crop is remarkably fine, and particularly in southwestern Georgia. The prospects for a good corn crop are also encouraging. Cotton blossoms are making their appearance, south of this, very fast.

Some misunderstanding occurred on Saturday, on board the Worcester, on her passage from Norwich to New York, between Captain Vanderbeil and Mr. George Roberts, proprietor of the Boston Times, concerning the price of her passage, in which Mr. R. is said to have been knocked down. The passengers interposed, and the quarrel was thus, at least, adjourned.

The amount collected in this country in aid of the Free Church of Scotland, during May, amounted to \$7,025 91. Amount previously received, \$30,843 92. Total, \$37,869 83.

The U. S. ship Hudson was offered for sale at auction, on Saturday, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, and bid in for \$5,000 by the navy agent.

FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The Norfolk Beacon states that letters will be received at the Reading Room in that borough, until the 21st instant, to be forwarded to the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

FLASH OF THE PAN.—Mr. S. Medary, editor of the Ohio Statesman, came from the Baltimore Convention by way of Buffalo, and addressed a Locofoco meeting at that place. In his speech he undertook to make a hit on Texas, declared the Whigs to be opposed to annexation, painted it in as seductive colors as he knew how, and then put the question directly to those assembled if they would not go for it. A loud "no!" without a single responsive *aye*, burst from the meeting.

MORE SHOOTING.—A young man, named John Howard, residing in St. Louis, threw some water from a window, which fell on the person of a gunsmith, named F. Hellinghaus, who resided in the adjoining building. The latter immediately entered the dwelling in which Howard was—met him on the stairs, and after a few words of altercation with him, shot him in the head. The ball broke the skull, and inflicted a wound which his physicians believe will prove fatal. Hellinghaus was taken into custody, and committed to await an examination.—Reporter.

The affected Polk and Dallas enthusiasm, exhibited a week ago, wanes and dies away already. Even the Texas fever, relied upon to help it in the South is going off, leaving the people calm and sensible. We shall see, from this time till November next, the real enthusiasm of a whole nation rising for "Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen."—N. Y. American.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

By the Augusta, at this port, says the New York Sun, we have files of Havana papers to the 7th inst. At Puerto Principe, 223 ultimo, the drought still continued; all classes of people were suffering from want of water, and the cattle were dying off in hundreds. At Villaclara the protracted dryness exceeded anything of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Vegetation has been totally destroyed. The copper mines are being worked by several companies. The mines of Canas have produced valuable returns, but those at Bayatava or Jacques, present the most favorable results, the ore being rich and abundant. We also have files of the Diario de Avisos, and the Aurora de Matanzas, to the 7th instant, but they contain no news. Commercial affairs remained as at last advices. No change in the markets.

EXTRAORDINARY RUMOR.

We find in the Barbadoes Globe of the 2d May a long article giving an account of the destruction of the British frigate Dublin by three French men of war at Tahiti. The news, it is said, was brought by a steamer via Panama. We cannot credit it. There is no date given, or we could at once, by reference to dates already received from Otaheite, show that no reliance could be placed upon the rumor. We give the following extract however:—"The last island steamer brings the following astonishing intelligence, received from Tahiti by way of Panama, that Queen Pomare having taken refuge on board the British frigate Dublin, the French Admiral (Du Petit Thouars) proceeded thither, and peremptorily demanded the surrender of the Queen's person from the British Captain. This was of course refused, high words arose between the French Admiral and English Captain, and the former left for his own vessel, furious with indignation. He immediately commanded the three large French men of war he had with him in the bay to clear for action. They all assailed the British frigate with a murderous, sustained, and simultaneous fire. The British fought to the last, and sunk with colors flying."—N. Y. Sun.

ORDINATION.—Fourteen candidates for the ministry of the New York Conference, were ordained yesterday in the Sands street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The New York Annual Conference, now in session in Brooklyn, numbers over 250 ministers.—N. Y. Express.

A TRUE BILL FOR MURDER.—We see it stated in the Vicksburg Sentinel that the grand jury of Warren county, Miss., have found a true bill against Mr. Adams of "murder in the first degree," for killing Dr. James Hagan. This offence is not bailable. The same body has also indicted Col. Hickey, of the Sentinel, for manslaughter, in killing Dr. Macklin, notwithstanding he had been unanimously acquitted by a court of inquiry.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th instant says:—We understand that a duel was fought yesterday morning in the vicinity of the city between two young creoles of this place, which resulted in one of them receiving a mortal wound in the breast from the ball of his adversary's pistol.

COLORED TROOPS.—The British Government has considered it expedient to organize some companies of black troops in Upper Canada, which are stationed along the line of the Welland Canal, commanded by white officers. The Halifax Herald says, the Corkonians and Fardowns are kept quiet by these gentlemen in red coats and black facings.

The Warsaw (Ill.) Signal states that the U. S. Marshal had succeeded in arresting Joe Smith, of Nauvoo, and had proceeded with him down the river. Joe showed fight at first, but afterwards concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. Had Joe persisted, the military would have been called out to enforce the law.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—Could the many thousands who now suffer from diseases for which this preparation is a certain specific, listen to the grateful testimony of those who have used it and been cured, they would no longer doubt in regard to its efficacy, or hesitate in appropriating to themselves the benefits which this medicine alone can bestow. Obsolete cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, chronic sore eyes, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, rheumatism in all its forms, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, are safely and easily cured by its use.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 73 Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5. Agents for Washington city:—ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and R. S. PATTERSON, Druggist, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street.

HAVE YOU A COLD, AND DO YOU WISH IT CURED?—Every body who has a cold wishes it to be cured beyond doubt, but the question arises how it is to be done? The answer is speedy; Peters' Cough Lozenges will effectually take away and destroy every vestige of a cough or cold, if taken in time. These Lozenges are formed by a combination of the most valuable ingredients known as beneficial to those afflicted with pulmonary complaints, such as asthma, bleeding at the lungs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, constant coughing, &c., all of which herald the approach of consumption. These Lozenges are famous for the thousand benefits they have conferred throughout the Union in saving the lives of many afflicted, who would otherwise have perished by consumption. Sold wholesale and retail at

June 10 CHAS. STOTT'S.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTERS are warranted to be superior to any other plaster in use. Cases, almost without number, might be given where most of the celebrated plasters have been used and failed, and these at length effected the cure. This Plaster possesses several advantages over any other, which renders it superior for all pains or weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, joints, muscles, and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. Physicians supplied gratis, for a trial, see pamphlet. For sale by

N. B. Allebasi's Health Pills, the Black (or Allebasi's) Salve, and Allebasi's Toothache Drops for sale at the same place. June 10

THE WHIG ALMANAC AND POLITICIAN'S REGISTER FOR 1844.—The above contains returns of elections in all the States for President in 1840, and the new Congressional elections by districts for 1843, and subsequently. The subscriber has just received several thousand of the above, which will be sold at about cost for distribution. Also, just received, 5,000 DEMOCRACY, Junius Tract, No. 6. R. FARNHAM, Corner of 11 street and Penn. av.

BROWN'S BONESET CANDY. A FRESH supply just received, by C. H. JAMES, ap 13— Corner 14th and E. sts.